BRISTOL NEWS

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TUESDAY, WARGH 5, 1878.

sider the price extraordinarily low. It deals directly with all the great

THE TAX-BILL VETOED.

Gov. Holliday Sends the Barbour Bill back without His Approval.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 28-Yesterday Governor Holli lay sent the following message to the Legislature .-The message was passed by and ordered to be printed:

I return the bill "imposing taxes on | points. real and personal property to meet the necessary expenses of the Government, for public free school purposes, and to pay the interest on the public debt," without my approval.

I do this most reluctantly, not only because I do not like to disagree with the Legislature having a high estimate of its ability and patriotism, but because I wish this question of the State debt to be finally settled.

Having this wish, I cannot see any Instead of bringing peace, it is challenging war between the State and the creditors, and keeping alive in bitterness a thing which has already, Instead of bringing peace, it is chalbitterness a thing which has already, by its agitation, cost more than its It may be said, that by this very act I am siding what I so much dreaded,-Even in the mirrow light of consequences to one filling my place, I cannot see that I would be shunning at and real, which is as much as can trouble by signing the bill. On the contrary, I would be shirking responsibility, and passing to others a question which duty tells me I am bound

to decide for myself. Besides, I believe it safer and better, when a question has grown into such size and bitterness, as this, that if possible it should be settled in that arena anything that be ongs to life. That is where it properly belongs It is very unhappy that it should ever have got into the field of politics and severed the people of the State into parties .-It is really a business matter, not likely to be closed by the wrangle of the

Such, certainly, would be the result should this bill become a law, I do not think its friends look for, some do not wish, any other results, believciples that ought to be tested by judicial enquiry. But I cannot think tions are not put at rest, but the courts our midst those who will feel through and their decrees are dragged together life how dark a shadow even their down, and their high authority belittled. I do not for a moment say tory.

Whilst these are my views with regard to the tribunal in which this lished by the denial of their honest matter ought to be concluded, spring- debts. ing solely from the evils of its discussion elsewhere, there are other reasons

I have no doubt that every member of your honorable body who voted for State's lair fam, a m st fatal blow. this bill was fully satisfied, both of its policy and constitutionality. Otherthe condition of our State and of the under the oath you had taken to up. like any other luxury, by the people hold the Cousti ution, which bound who wish their benefits. your acts. Having done so your du-

right of decision as yourselves. I do not mean to enter into any credit of the State, and the binding obligation upon its people to pay its just debt. I would insult the gentlecenying this, is so unworthy of filling so high a place. I have never heard and, believing this, they in the same any of them say, in public or private | instrument most fully acknowledged that such was his opinion, and who the debt, and in several clauses prowould not regard a blow at the honor vided for its payment, of the Commonwealth as worse than

they are a violation of both, as inter not be devied that it was adopted by would encourage the development of preted by our highest courts. I will the people of the State. to deny the tax-paying power of the they proposed thereafter to gather. coupens. This has been pronounced whatever value may be put upon unconstitutional and void. Why then the school system, however much we protesting against contrast labor; keep it in the field of controversy?- may hope from its future growth, the protesting against contract labor in Why tempt again the inevitable? I Constitution does not put on any prisons, and declaring against Chinese



BRISTOL, VIRGINIA & TENNESSEE, TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1878.

Whole No. 650. No. 27

The Deputy Grand Master of Arkansas says: Operative Masons,

Masonic Aprens.

When we see an operative Mason whose clothes are all spotted and stained with mortar and dirt, we when we see a speculative Mason admitted taking a drink of liquor or indulging in intemperance, or hear- beer occasionally, as a stimulant, but ing him take the name of God in vain, moral law, we think at once he has never learned the use of the Masonic apron, and that his soul is spotted NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. and colored with violations of his obligations as a Mason. What must perate or immoral Mason, when his mind reverts to the time when first, on the preamble, in which it is alleg- provisions for the payment of the as an apprentice, he was presented with the white apron, and taught that it was an emblem of innocence and the badge of a Mason, and was told to "wear it with pleasure to himself of interest on the amount claimed as lature to take away, or force the and honor to the fraternity." How Mour Drug Store! the principal of the public debt, the creditors to compromise their legal does he feel, as clothed with this spot less emblem of purity, he stands in any solace, after having used it to full view of those in and out of the of trade. It is not necessary to specify,

On! how his conscience must burn within him (unless he is covered in am sorry to say. I see no peace Being who should never be spoken of pess. except in a spirit of awe and reverence? How should the intemperate one feel when his trembting bands islature against the rights of the drop on the clean texture of that creditors. Under the Constitution spotless emblem, and he thinks of the ruin he is bringing upon himself, there is a tribunal to decide that is the disgrace upon the loved ones, and dishonor to the fraternity by his

Brethren, are we wearing our aprons "with pleasure to ourselves and henor to the fraternity?" Or are they a displeasure to us in constantly reminding us of broken vows and vis olated pledges, in the taking of which we call God to witness our sincerity which will bring peace, without loss and fortitude? Are we wearing them to the dishonor of the craft by and satisfaction guarantee I. having the standard of morality of State to look upon it as a plain busis the Order lowered to our own immor-

Let us brush off the untempered mortar that has discolored our Masonic aprons, readjust them and conform our actions in life to the teachings of that pure emblem, that God may know and the world be convinced of the sincerity of our professions. Then the busy tongue of slander cannot harm us, the malignant shafts wherever we may go must always of bigotry and fanaticism will fall bound and bind both States and men. harmless at our feet .- Philadelphia Chronicle. -

We think that the power of money is on the whole, overestimated. The greatest things which were done for the world have not been accomplished by rich men, or by subscription were appointed Secretaries. Twenty- lists, but by men generally of a smill pecuniary means. The greatest thinkers, discoverers, inventors, and artists have been men of molerate wealth, many of them little raised above the condition of manual labors 54 delegates. There is but one dele- ers in point of worldly circumstances And it will always be so. Riches are oftener an impediment than a stimulous of action, and in many cases they are quite as much a misfortune as a blessing. The vouth who inherits we lth is apt to have life made too easy for him, and so grows sated with it because he has T. J. Durant, of the District of Co- special object to struggle for, he fieds time too neavy on his hands; remains mentally and morally asleep; and and labor would not be solved except his position in society is often no by the party born here to-day. He higher then that of a polypus over

A MISTAKE,-That editors are

correct bad macuscript. That they should "puff" every-

That they have lots of money.

That they should print every man who attends a dog fight or

DAL .- The case of the Rev. William Lloyd, of the Madison Avenue Res of a new monthly publication of will not deny that this issue will arise would ever be ashamed. They looked tect and preserve their garments from form Church, New York, the accusaspot or stain. A white apron is of the Church-which charged him therefore very appropriately used in with drinking at public bars and with Masonic ceremonies, as an emblem "fast living" -have already been which we have received. It is may say, however, they believe these obligation then in being and recognized as having both legal and moral published in New York at \$1.00, What of that? Has the Legislature force, and in that very instrument, the force are the force and is intended as such to impress upon the church Thursday night, Mr. Lloyd the Thomas House on Saturday of each wearer of it the duty of preserving defended himself and tended his res- week. a pure and spotless character, nn- ignation. He was heartly applanded bers. A vote of confidence in him and of regret at his resignation was adopted by a large vote of condiience tal Operations and guarantee Satisfacknow he does not wear an apron at in the consistory by a majority of 4, tion. nearly three-fifths of those present refraining from voting. Mr Lloyd admitted taking a drink of liquor or beer occasionally, as a stimulant, but emphatically denied being a victim of strong drink as well as the charge refraining from voting. Mr Lloyd

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thinks of the vain, irreverent manner Dr W. K. Vance, a young man of This bill does not help to that end, in which he has used the name of that fine attainments, will assist me in the busi D. J. ENSOR.

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A Child's Idea of Merit.

NEW ORLEANS, November 11, 1876

"Tutt's Expectorant is a familiar name in my house.

My wife thinks it the best medicine in the world, and the children say it is 'nicer than melasses candy.'" NOAH WOODWARD, 101 N. Poydras St. "Six, and all Croupy." "I am the mother of six children; all of them have been croupy. Without Tutt's Expectorant, I don't think they could have survived some of the attacks.

MARY STEVENS, Frankfort, Ky. A Doctor's Advice.

In my practice, I advise all families to keep Tutt's
Expectorant, in sudden emergencies, for coughs troup, diphtheria, etc."
Y. P. ELLIS, M.D., Newark, N. J.



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REV. I. R. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky. "Tutt's Pills are a special blessing of the nine-centh century." -REV. F. S. OSGOOD, New York.
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by the N. Y. Mercantile Journal met to spend its precious time and which the bill calls the fundamental Co. It is a most interesting and readable periodical, and we conthroes of deepest agony? Why not debt in six separate clauses. That the stained by corruption and free from and evidently had the sympathies of regard the opinions of the highest whole of an instrument must be taken vice, courts, composed of pure and able together to arrive at the intention, is men as entitled to at least equal con- a canon of construction we learn in and important questions of the day. sideration with their own, acting the horn-books. To save the makers within the bounds of as strong and endorsers, I think they ought to sacred obligations? These opinions have the benefit of that canon. But have been rendered several times by the friends of the bill say that the all, or is unconcerned about the apcourts of competent authority. Can amount of tax is specified, within cer- pearance of his clothes. So it is we afford to wait till they are tried tain limits, which shall be laid for again? Why should the Legislature | the support of free schools, and which

case which it can settle for itself? sion. They insist that the bill is the payment of the debt, and which framed to meet the requirements of is at least none the less obligatory. To the Honorable the House of Dele- be realized. I have never read an in- servation of the Stat's sovereignty be the feelings of a profane, intemstrument more bristling with legal

ed that the preservation of the State debt. Government is the first necessity; the the system of free schools, the second; and the payment of the present rate be paid in money; the last may be tracted that all may be paid in cou- say it was not meant? Nor is it any mitting the vexed and vexing matter from the Legislature to the Courts. blading. The preamble attempts to them it is only done "with a purpose by the provisions of the fundamental carry out that purpose? whole sum to the material interest law, and by it put as of higher obligaand welfare of the Commonwealth .- tion, and that they both together, with the interest on the public debt. must be paid out of taxes at the rate

> lars assessed value of property personbe imposed without ruinous results. I shall not stop to inquire whether the first position be true or not, by the simple assertion of the Legislature certainly contains a law suit. Nobody will deny, in the abstract that unless the State can live it cannot do

of fifty ceuts on the one bundred dol-

But the second proposition, that the the State's creditors, either by the necessity of its life, or the command

of the organic law, I beg leave, most respectfully, to deny. Education is a great blessing, when of the proper sort, and properly gained. There is no one who longs for it ing that it is it jected with grave prin- more than I. There is no one who sees in it more of everything that goes debt was so; why not its payment or to form the free citizen-the "consuthat this will avail for good, or has en | mate flower' of a ation's growth .a settlement after it has been made a But a State has no more right to edusubject of political strife. Evil al- cate its youths than an individual his most always follows, when questions children at the expense of creditors,are taken from that arena and sent to The taint of the source will cling to the courts, with all the acrimony be- the education, and instead of nurtur- you did, and that by some subtile gotten by fierce discussion. The ques- ling noble men, there wil grow up in

education casts upon the State's histhat judges are infallible. They are Cur fathers did not need free schools men; and liable to err. But I do to make them what they were. Hapmean to say that their strength and py this generation could it rival them purity are the firmest bulwarks of in those virtues that go to make up freedom and peace in a Republic like the glory of a Commonwealth. They would not have tolerated them on the soil of Virginia had they to be estab-

The friends of free schools make a woeful blunder if they think by such for my actions, based upon higher means as this till proposes to build them up, or spread their usefulness. They are striking them, as well as the

Public free schools are not a necessity; the world for hundreds of years wise, I am sure it would not have grew in wealth, culture, and refine- Trevellick, of Detroit, as temporary passed. You had studied the subject ment without them. They are a chairman. O. J. Smith, of Terre in all its bearings, and believed that luxury, adding when skillfully con-Haute, and F J. Smith, of Toledo. ment without them. They are a ducted, it may be, to the beauty and debt, justified the law. You sid this power of a State, but to be paid for.

I cannot, therefore, believe that the ty is fulfilled, and your consciences framers of the organic law meant anything else when they provided for It must have the approval of the their creation and support. They did Governor before it becomes a law. I not mean that we should deny the am equally sure you will second to payment of our debts, and that, with Harper, of Illinois, and Allen, of him the same sense of duty and re- the money drawn from such a source, Wisconsin, spoke on the re-assembling sponsibility, inasmuch as he has ta- we should educate the children of the of the Convention, arraigning the ken the same oath, and has the same State. Whatever were their views of government for its financial policy the benefits of education, they did not | On te assembling, the committee on think they ought to be bought at such lengthy argument with regard to the a price. They believed, as you and I name of Judge Francis W. Hughes, believe, that even the life of the State, of Pennsylvania, for Pr sident, with like that of the individual, saved by a long list of Vice Presidents, includloss of honor, is not worth much .- ing D C. Wilmer, of Maryland, and nothing left to desire. Having no men of the Assembly by even binting Education, blessing as it is, won in that there is one among them who, by such a way, contains a germ which lumbia. The report was adopted.

That debt was due when free a private injury. I feel quite certain schools were scarcely, if at all thought that such a man could have no stand-ing in your midst, but would be purn-bonestly due for full consideration.— Zation "The National Party": declare ed, as he would, if having means, he refused to pay his honest dues. With this state, and with it knowing that I cannot be misunderstood, I feel the freetly promises made to pay it with paper should be made a full legal interest, and the charge of its repudia-When I read its clauses by them- tion most indignantly spurned by an in the United States at its stamped selves, I can come to but one conclu almost if not unanimous vote of a Leg- value; that there shall be no privilsion; that they are both unjust and islature composed of men of the old re-edged class of creditols; that the coinu constitutional, apart from anything gime; among the ablest, best and trubeyond their simple terms—no ques-tion presented but the constitution and, whatever may be said of those ment bonds and money; opposing and the laws; no one will deny that who framed the Constitution, it will and subsidies; that the government

not take up our your time in going I will not now cast a stigma upon manufacturing and commercial reover arguments now so trite, not only | those men by saying that they were | sources in order to relie e labor ; that yourselves, but almost e ery man in guilty, deliberately, of a pious fraud, all useless offices should be abolished : the State, though unlettered, knows by planting the seeds of repudiction in that rigid economy should be practhem by rote. The effort is here made | the organic law, the fruits of which | ticed ; that the hours of labor should

can see no use in thus arraying one higher ground than the debt then manigration.

department of the Government a- owed. It could not without absolute gainst another ; arousing controversy stultification. Its framers and the and keeping alive feelings that can people who adopted it saw no 'virtue THE TRUE CITIZEN is the name end only in bad blood and trouble; in an education for their posterity, of 32 pages, the 10th number of upon the clauses, and that such is upon the debt as of too high a dignity most likely to be the result. Some thus to be treated, because it was an wish to have its power tested in any is building on the Legislature. So much the worse for their argument .-But I am glad to say that few, if For the Constitution does not limit or otherwise living in violation of the any, desire such delay or such discus- the amount which shall be laid for

> these decisions. I wish I could agree | I cannot, therefore, see how the with them. I fear their expectations, preamble saves the bill, either upon should the bill become a law, will not | the grounds of necessity for the preand existence, or the obligation of the organic law. It is a flat denial of the What saves it? Its friends rely up- latter, in its refusal to carry out its

> Nor can I see how the fifth clause constitutional obligations to support brings any relief. In my view. I am not aware of any power in the Legisthird; the taxes for the first two must "rights;" and if it had, would it be

in it. It is a proclamation of war against those to whom we are in debt. It is an array of the will of the Legof the State we have sworn to support and open to no further inquiry. It sue. Beyond the State there is another Constitution to obey, which, intemperate habits. is the supreme law, our oaths, equally bind us. Under its provisions there is a tribunal to which there is appeal. These have both spoken .-Legislature is bound to support the Why seek them again, even though free school system at the expense of sure of effecting a reversal when we can try to "secure an adjustment"

of time or credit? Is it beneath the dignity of the ness matter? The creation of the al conduct? adjustment? It is not by seemingly indirect or doubtful ways that things that are good and great are done. I am very sure you do not mean such ways, though the world might think alchemy you intended to dissolve that golden chain which however or

THE GREENBACK CONVEN-TION.

F. W. M. HOLLIDAY.

A "National Party" Formed-Twenty-Eight States Represented.

Tolfdo, O., Feb. 22.- The greenback convention met here to-day in Wheeler's opera house, and was called to order by D. D. B. Sturgeon, of Toledo, who nominated Capt. A. F eight States were represented. The Committee on Credentials was made up of a delegate from every State. The The convention adjourned till 230 P. M. The most numerously represented State is Pennsylvania, which sends gate from the Pacific coast. Messrs. permanent organization reported the

Judge Hughes made a speech, in which he said the question of capital strongly advocated protection. The which the tide floats. convention took a recess till 7 P. M. paper should be made a full legal the agricultural, mineral, mechanical, be reduced : favoring the establish-

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Suicide is not more sinful than neglecting a cough. For only 25 cents you can buy a bottle of Dr. Buil's Cough Syrup and be saved from death.

always delighed to get anything to "fill up" their paper That they have plenty of time to

body for nothing. That they should know everything whether informed or not.

That they should "have news," whether intormed or not .

horce race.

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